

Response under 37 C.F.R. 1.116
Serial No. 09/727,659
Page 2 of 6

Remarks

In view of the following discussion, the Applicant submits that none of the claims now pending in the application are anticipated under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §102. Thus, the Applicant believes that all claims are now in allowable form.

It is to be understood that the Applicant, does not acquiesce to the Examiner's characterizations of the art of record or to Applicant's subject matter recited in the pending claims. Further, Applicant is not acquiescing to the Examiner's statements as to the applicability of the prior art of record to the pending claims by filing this Response.

Rejections

Rejections of claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Examiner continues to reject claims 11 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,956,736 Issued September 21, 1999 to Hanson et al. (hereinafter "Hanson"). Specifically, the Examiner offers that Hanson teaches an apparatus for providing one or more user interfaces for a computer application including, among other things, a user interface generator for accessing first user interaction specification information and generating a corresponding user interface for the computer application (Col. 6, lines 3-14 and Col. 7, line 53 – Col. 8, line 67) that generates code for presenting a second user technique (Col.6, line 56 - Col. 7, line 61 and Col 7, line 53 – Col. 8, line 67) and a user interface builder for allowing a user interface designer to create a second user interaction specification information for replacing the first user interaction specification information (Col. 8, lines 44 – Col. 9, line 31; Col. 11, lines 23-35, 60-63 and Col. 12, lines 1-18 and 49-67).

Response under 37 C.F.R. 1.116
Serial No. 09/727,659
Page 3 of 6

Additionally, the Examiner indicates that the Applicant's request for consideration and prior arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive because the Examiner disagrees with Applicant's position that Hanson fails to disclose a user interface generator for creating a different user interface based on the user information. Specifically, the Examiner now urges that Hanson clearly teaches that a user can use an input device such as a mouse to click on, then drag and drop references to objects, properties and handlers between the various windows, editors and browsers (col. 9 lines 4-31), which means the objects of Hanson can be shared and used to create different user interfaces such as windows, editors, and browsers.

In response, the rejection is respectfully traversed. Applicant offers that while Hanson is in the technical field of the subject invention, there are deficiencies in the exact teachings of the cited reference. It has been well established that anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure each and every element of the claimed invention as listed in the claim. This was stated in Applicants' prior response and all applicable case law supporting said position can be provided if necessary. Specifically, while the Examiner continues to sustain his rejection based on all points in the Detailed Action section of his response (Section 4) the primary issues regarding anticipation appear to now be focused on the alleged teachings at Column 9, Lines 4-31 of Hanson and in particular with respect to the disclosure of editors and browsers. These particular teachings were included within the Examiner's previous citation of Column 8, Lines 44–Column 9, Line 31 and various other portions as allegedly showing support for a user interface builder. In response, it is respectfully submitted that the earlier interpretation was incorrect, the details of such being found at the bottom of Page 4 and top of the Page 5 of Applicants' prior response.

After subsequent review of the Examiner's present indication of the disclosure of editors and browsers, (allegedly showing that the objects of Hanson can be shared and used to create different user interfaces such as windows,

Response under 37 C.F.R. 1.116
Serial No. 09/727,659
Page 4 of 6

editors and browsers), it is respectfully submitted that the interpretation of the reference is still incorrect. Specifically, the disclosure of windows, editors and browsers in the Examiner offered section is with respect to the Project Builder interface whose description starts at Column 8, Lines 45-57 of Hanson. The reference very clearly indicates that the Project Builder (interface) provides for developing a web document. And that user project is the work space in which a user develops a web document. The process of building a web document consists of the general steps of designing a user interface for the web document, customizing the interface by changing properties and scripting the interface to provide a certain behavior, experimenting with the look and feel of the interface and finally, continuing with the more detailed implementation of the web documents functional documents.

Applicant agrees with the Examiner that there is a disclosure of drag and drop references to objects, properties and handlers between these various windows, editors and browsers; however, such are available to help build the web document and not to create new interfaces for different users. For example, there is no disclosure of a first user opening up this interface to edit a web document and then a second user opening up a completely different interface to edit the same web document. The project builder interface is simply an operational environment to create a web document. The interface itself does not change based on different users as (1) there was no discussion of same in the reference and (2) it is apparently not the function of the builder interface to change based on different users, but to allow an environment to edit a web document, the existence of different editors and browsers are some of the tools by which the web document can be edited. "For example, as will be described with reference to a specific example below, a user can click on a particular object for a period of time, such as half of a second, and a gray box appears around the name of the object. The box can be dragged to a field in an editor or window and dropped there to cause the editor a window to focus on the object." (Column 9, Lines 8-15).

Response under 37 C.F.R. 1.116
Serial No. 09/727,659
Page 5 of 6

The reference is very clear with respect to these distinctions further in Column 9. Specifically, detailed discussions of such editors (such as message box window 400 presented in FIG. 4 and HTML pallet window shown in FIGs. 5A and 5B) handle different editing commands. For example, the message box window handles scripting commands and the HTML pallet handle handles HTML objects within the web document that is being created. However, the project interface builder or generator does not change in response to a first data descriptor being changed to a second data descriptor indicating a different second user interacting with the interface. The project builder only allows for the creation of a single web document. It is not known what happens beyond that. Therefore, it is improper for the Examiner to arrive at a conclusion of anticipation of claims 11 and 12 in the subject invention that recites at least the feature of, "a user interface builder for allowing a user interface designer to create a second user interaction specification information for replacing said first user interaction specification information in said data repository." That is, since there is only a discussion of the creation and editing of a single web document, it is simply not known, taught or disclosed if the project builder takes on a different "look" or "feel" if a second user interacts with the web document being built because that is not the intent or focus of Hanson. Hanson is merely interested in presenting a single interface that enjoys all the benefits of drag and drop techniques to create the single web document. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that Hanson does not anticipate the subject invention. The prior art must be such that a person of ordinary skill in the field of the invention would consider there to be no difference between the claimed invention and the reference disclosure. In other words, the prior art reference must put the claimed invention in the hand of one skilled in the art.

Response under 37 C.F.R. 1.116
Serial No. 09/727,659
Page 6 of 6

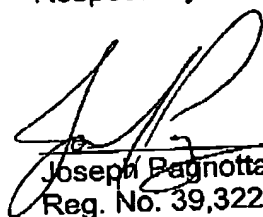
CONCLUSION

Thus, the Applicants submit that claims 11 and 12 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration of this application and its swift passage to issue are earnestly solicited.

If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse final action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone Mr. Joseph Pagnotta or Mr. Eamon J. Wall at (732) 530-9404 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

August 31, 2004


Joseph Pagnotta, Agent
Reg. No. 39,322
(732) 530-9404

Moser, Patterson & Sheridan, LLP
595 Shrewsbury Avenue
Suite 100
Shrewsbury, New Jersey 07702

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.8

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted by facsimile under 37 C.F.R. §1.8 on 8-31-04 and is addressed to Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, Facsimile No. 703-872-9306.


Signature

C. Wilson
Printed Name of Person Signing

8/31/04
Date of signature